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result there has been little uniformity in the school laws enacted by the several states, though at the present time there is a tendency towards standardization in the main essentials. It was, therefore, no simple task which confronted the author in his attempt to collect and formulate a body of legal decisions and principles which should be sufficiently broad to embrace all states and yet specific enough to be of distinct service to school administrators in all parts of the country. He has, in part, met the problem by numerous citations to court decisions rendered in practically all of the leading states.

The author treats the Law of Public Schools under eleven distinct headings: I General Principles, II School Districts, III School Property, IV School Officers, V School Teachers, VI Pupils, VII Rules and Regulations, VIII Books and Studies, IX School Funds, X School Taxes, and XI Synopses of Principal Statutes. Of these chapters IV, V, VI, VII and III are of distinct merit and thoroughly justify the publication of the book. The facts set forth should become the common knowledge of all superintendents and principals of schools who are forced by the daily performance of their duties to sit in judgment on hundreds of cases affecting the right relations of pupils, teachers, and parents. All the other chapters are of minor importance except the final one, which should be omitted altogether. The matter treated in this chapter is too general and is subject to too frequent modification to be of real worth. If interested in the specific school provisions of another state, the school administrator would be on much safer grounds by consulting the last statutes of the state in question.

The book could be strengthened and rendered more attractive to the average lay administrator by inserting a goodly number of "cases" involving principles which have been the subject of much legal controversy. The mere citation to the "case" or the mere abstract statement of the principles enumerated will fail in many cases to attract the attention or to create the understanding the subject merits. Taken as a whole, however, *THE LAW OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS* should find a place in the library of every school and on the desk of every school administrator who wishes to know and to act according to the law, right, and justice.

A. S. WHITNEY.

WOOD ON LIMITATIONS, 4th edition by Dewitt C. Moore. Albany: Matthew Bender & Co., 1916; 2 vols., pp. cclii, 1765.

This is a new edition of the well known work by H. G. Wood, which appeared first in 1883. The original edition was in one volume, of about a thousand pages. The second edition was prepared by the author in 1893 and appeared in two volumes. In 1901 a third edition appeared; and now after a longer interval than that between any two former editions, a fourth edition has been issued.

The text as left by Mr. Wood has not been much changed, though some matter has been appropriately shifted into the notes. A large mass of new material, consisting of cases decided since the last prior edition appeared,

has been divided between text and notes, but when using it as the basis for new text the editor has added new sections instead of tampering with the old text. This is a questionable advantage as a method of handling new material. It tends to disturb the unity of the book, the new sections being often mere digests of cases grouped together without any very close connection, related rather vaguely to previous sections of the original text. Most of this material would be more appropriate and conveniently accessible in notes properly placed, although some of it might well be used for amending old sections or adding new ones.

On the other hand, it would seem that notes should not be expanded indefinitely by mere addition of material. A long note, covering several pages should be broken up and paragraphed and organized if it is to be most useful. The book under review, following the prevailing custom, gives too little attention to this feature. The publishers of *Corpus Juris* have shown what can be accomplished in the way of clarifying note material, and text book publishers ought to be able to do as well.

Except for the formal defects due to the two causes just mentioned, it is a satisfactory edition of a very excellent work. Nearly seven thousand new cases have been added in this edition, making it a very valuable repository of recent law.

E. R. SUNDERLAND.

LEADING CASES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW, by Lawrence B. Evans. Chicago: Callaghan and Company, 1917; pp. xix, 477.

This is the first case-book in the law school sense that has appeared in the field of international law. It is prepared essentially for the lawyer rather than for the statesman. Its key-note is private right and liability rather than public policy.

This purpose of the compilation distinguishes it in several respects from other case-books. It necessarily differs from Pitt Cobbett in that the verbatim opinion of the court is given, and not the author's analysis. It differs from Stowell and Munro in that it contains only the opinions of judicial tribunals in cases before them for decision. Mere statements of events which have received no solution, diplomatic settlements, and even awards of arbitral tribunals, such as are found in the latter work, have no place here. It differs again from Scott in that it is within a compass (102 cases) that makes feasible its use as a basis for the construction of legal principles. It differs from all of these in that its purpose is to train the student in the judicial discussion of the law applicable to given facts, and not merely to illustrate a didactic text.

The book appears admirably adapted to the purpose. Here and there an error may be detected, as "correctly" for "earnestly" on page 331. Obviously the very design of the book precludes a complete covering of the field. There is no word for example concerning the agents of international intercourse. Designed for the use of American law students, the book is subject to the peculiar limitation that only decisions of American and English courts can be profitably included, since only in these courts is international law judicially